United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1950

E.M.N.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMNTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 542, Revised Effective September 12, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING METHOD OF TREATMENT OF ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND MANILA MANGOES FROM MEXICO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 319.56–2 of the regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, 7 CFR 319.56), the following administrative instructions are hereby issued to prescribe method of

[1] Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

treatment which will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56–2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico of commercially sound oranges, grapefruit, and Manila mangoes.

§ 319.56–2g *Administrative instructions prescribing method of treatment of Oranges, Grapefruit, and Manila Mangoes from Mexico.* (*a*) *Conditions for issuance of permits.* (1) Either of the approved vapor-heat schedules of treatment specified in paragraph (*b*) of this section will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56–2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico of commercially-sound oranges, free of leaves and other plant debris.

(2) The approved vapor-heat schedule of treatment specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56–2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico of commercially sound grapefruit and Manila mangoes, free of leaves and other plant debris.

(3) The treatment must be conducted in a heat-treating room approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of that Bureau, who at all times shall have access to such fruits while they are undergoing treatment.

(4) The Bureau will approve only those rooms which are properly constructed and adequately equipped to handle and treat such fruits, at locations acceptable to the inspector in areas where required supervision can be furnished. No treating plant will hereafter be approved until it is equipped with a self-recording temperature and humidity indicator acceptable to the inspector.

(5) All handling in Mexico subsequent to treatment of such fruits intended for shipment to the United States must be carried out to meet requirements satisfactory to the inspector and under such supervision as he may deem necessary.

(6) All costs of construction, equipping, maintaining and operation of treating rooms and those associated with prescribed post-treatment safeguards shall be borne by the owner of such fruits, or his representative.

(7) Supervision at places contiguous to ports of entry where inspectors are regularly stationed will be furnished without cost to the owner of the fruit, or his representative.

(8) In cases where treating rooms may be located in the interior of Mexico, or at places removed from ports of entry where inspectors are regularly stationed, those in interest must make advance arrangements for approval of the plant and for supervision, and furnish the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with acceptable assurance that they will provide transportation and per diem for the supervising inspectors without cost to the United States Department of Agriculture.

(9) In the tests and experiments so far conducted with the approved treating schedules such fruits have not been injured. It is, however, emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in using the approved schedules for vapor-heat treatment may result in injury to the fruit treated. In authorizing the use of the treatment specified in paragraph (*b*) of this section, the United States Department of Agriculture does not accept responsibility for fruit injury.

(*b*) *Vapor-heat method of treatment and approved schedules.*—In approved vapor-heat treatment the fruit is heated by saturated vapor at 110° F. which in condensing on the fruit gives up its latent heat. This latent heat is essential in assuring mortality of eggs and larvae of the fruitflies known to occur in Mexico and in raising the temperature of the fruit evenly and quickly so as to prevent damage to the fruit. In practice in such treatments the saturated vapor is accompanied by a fine water mist and air admixture. The fruit is cooled immediately after treatment, and no wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, is used until after the treatment has been completed. Vapor-heat treatment is approved only if the vapor conditions within the heat-treating room, the manner of stacking the field boxes containing the fruit in the room, and all other conditions affecting the efficacy of the treatment are satisfactory, in the opinion of the supervising inspector, to assure mortality of eggs and larvae of the fruitflies known to occur in Mexico. The following schedules of vapor-heat treatment, when conducted in accordance with the principles stated above in this pararaph and in paragraph (*a*) of this section, are approved:

(1) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 8 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 6 hours. This method is adapted to sterilization plants that do not have the capacity to increase the temperature of the fruit steeply at the beginning of the treating period.

(2) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 6 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 4 hours. The temperature of the fruit must be raised rapidly during the first 2 hours, after which it may be gradually raised to 110° F. in the following 4 hours.

These administrative instructions shall be effective the 12th day of September 1950, and at that time shall supersede B. E. P. Q. No. 542, effective September 4, 1945 (7 CFR 319.56–2g).

The foregoing administrative instructions merely restate a method of treatment previously approved in administrative instructions now in effect and further authorize a new alternative schedule for use of vapor-heat for treatment of oranges which shortens the period of treatment and thereby provides a less burdensome means than the one presently authorized by which Mexican shippers of oranges may qualify their fruit for importation. Accordingly the foregoing administrative instructions relieve restrictions now in effect. Research has disclosed moreover that this new alternative schedule of treatment for oranges may be used without increasing the risk of spread of injurious insects. In order to be of maximum benefit to such shippers, such new alternative method should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since these instructions relieve restrictions they may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR 319.56–2.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of August 1950.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 11, 1950, 8:51 a. m.; 15 F. R. 6108.]

FRUITFLY AND OTHER INSECT SURVEY IN CUBA

The Cuban Fruitfly and Other Insect Survey was a cooperative investigation of Cuban citrus groves by both United States and Cuban Department of Agriculture technicians. Representing the United States Department of Agriculture were George H. Berg, Plant Quarantine Inspector, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Otto D. Link, Assistant Grove Inspector for the State of Florida. The Cuban Department of Agriculture was represented by a commission consisting of the following men: Rodolfo Arango, Director of Agriculture; Jorge B. Deschapelles, Jefe, Seccion de Sanidad Vegetal; and Julian Acuña, Jefe, Departamento de Botanica Agricola y Fito Genetica. Throughout the entire survey, at least one member of the Cuban Commission, or a Cuban Department entomologist selected by the Commission, accompanied the American team.

The objectives of the survey were: (1) To determine if any introduced species of fruitflies had become established in Cuba since the last cooperative survey was made 25 years ago; (2) check on the status of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby (blackfly) in Cuba, since up to the time of the present survey, this species had not been recorded from the Isle of Pines; and (3) to determine what other species of tropical and subtropical pests of citrus, including plant diseases, were present.

The time consumed by this survey was from June 3 through July 7, 1950. A total of 94 fincas, including some backyard properties, located at or near 47 towns, were inspected in Cuba, exclusive of the Isle of Pines. On the Isle of Pines, inspection was made of 26 fincas located at or near nine towns. There were 2,464 citrus trees inspected on Cuba and 1,191 citrus trees inspected on the Isle of Pines. The following species of citrus were included among the trees inspected: *Citrus aurantifolia, C. aurantium, C. grandis, C. limonia, C. medica, C. reticulata,* and *C. sinensis.* There also were 1,181 other trees inspected throughout Cuba and the Isle of Pines, the fruit of which is considered as fruitfly host. The following species were included among the trees inspected: *Achras zapota, Anacardium occidentale, Annona muricata, Averrhoa carambola, Carica*

papaya, Casimiroa edulis, Chrysobalanus icaco, Coffea arabica, Diospyros ebenaster, Eugenia alba, E. axillaris, E. jambos, E. uniflora, Litchi chinensis, Malpighia glabra, Mammea americana, Mangifera indica varieties *amarillo, chupa, corazon, haden, horticultura, macho, mamey, blanca, moro, philipino, mulgoba* and *toledo, Melicocca bijuga, Opuntia* sp., *Persea americana, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Spondias lutea, S. purpurea, S. purpurea* var. *amarillo,* and *Vitis* sp. The various provinces were inspected in the same order as they appear in the following discussion. The Isle of Pines, although a part of Havana Province, is considered separately due to its geographical position and exportation of grapefruit to the United States.

HAVANA PROVINCE

A total of 41 properties were inspected during the course of the survey throughout Havana Province. These fincas and backyard properties were located at or near the following 21 well distributed towns: Arrojo Naranjo, Bejucal, Caimito, Catalina de Guines, Cotorro, El Gabriel, Grillo, Guines, Guira de Melena, Havana, La Lalisa, La Salud, Punta Brava, Rancho Boyeroz, San Antonia (near Santa Maria del Rosario), San Antonio de los Banos, San Jose de las Lajas, San Pedro, Santiago de las Vegas, and Wajay Marianao. Most of the trees in the citrus groves inspected bore very little ripe fruit. One exception to this was found on a finca near Catalina de Guines. Fully 50 percent of the citrus trees in this grove were loaded with ripe, and somewhat over-ripe, sweet oranges. Superficial inspection and cutting of hundreds of ripe oranges revealed no trace of fruitfly infestation. Another finca that would have provided excellent breeding grounds for the establishment of introduced species of fruitfly, if they were present, was located at Arrojo Naranjo. Although groves consisting of 1,000 mango and 150 sapodilla trees were present, no introduced species of fruitfly were to be found.

The Rancho Boyeros Airport, only 17 miles from Havana, was decided as being the most likely location in Havana Province for the introduction of foreign species of fruitfly. Lure-filled fruitfly traps were set up throughout the area surrounding the airport and maintained from June 16 through July 7. Nine specimens of *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and one specimen of *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein were collected in traps suspended in the following trees: *Citrus sinensis, Psidium guajava, Mangifera indica,* and *Persea americana.* A greater number of adult fruitflies were collected with a net than by trapping. On sweet orange, grapefruit, mango and sapodilla trees, in the vicinity of Arrojo Naranjo, El Gabriel and La Salud, a total of 18 specimens of *A. suspensa* (Loew) and two specimens of *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein were collected. Fruitfly larvae, however, were collected most frequently and in the greatest numbers. The following collections were made: 50 larvae of *A. mombinpraeoptans* in the fruit of *Mangifera indica* var. *macho* and *Spondias purpurea,* at Caimito and Santiago de las Vegas; one larva of *A.* prob. *mombinpraeoptans* in *S. purpurea* var. *amarillo* fruit, at Wajay Marianao; 33 larvae of *A. suspensa* in rose-apples and Surinam-cherries, at Caimito and Santiago de las Vegas; 4 larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. in the fruit of mango macho at Grillo; and 25 larvae of *Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst. in papaya near Bejucal.

Very light infestations of heavily parasitized *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby were found on fincas in the vicinity of the following towns: Cotorro, Grillo, Guines, Guira de Melena, La Gabriel, La Salud, San Antonio (suburb of Santa Maria del Rosario), San Jose de las Lajas, San Pedro, Santiago de las Vegas, and Wajay Marianao. In addition, the following species of Aleyrodidae were also collected on *Citrus* spp.: *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Mask.), *Dialeurodes citrifolia* (Morg.), and *Paraleyrodes naranjae* Dozier. Noteworthy among other more important citrus pests collected were *Lachnopus floridanus* Horn, *Lachnopus* sp., *Pachnaeus litus* (Germ.), *Pachnaeus* sp., *Cyclocephala cubana* Chpn., *Solenopsis geminata* (F.), *Atta insularis* Guerin, and *Toumeyella* sp.

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

The 14 fincas that were inspected in this province were located at or near the following towns, covering a span of about 100 kilometers: Artemesia, Candelaria, Chirigota, Herradura, Las Mangas, San Cristobal, San Diego de los Baños, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, and Taco Taco. Although the citrus trees on most of the fincas bore relatively little ripe fruit, all of the groves inspected in the vicinity of Herradura were still bearing a large amount of ripe fruit. Despite the fact

that 160 sweet orange and grapefruit trees were inspected, several hundred oranges superficially inspected and 85 sweet oranges cut and inspected, no specimens of fruitfly, either in the larval or adult stages, were collected.

One adult of *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) was collected on *Citrus sinensis* at Pinar del Rio. Six larvae of *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein were found in mango macho fruit on a finca near Candelaria, and seven early instar larvae identified only as species of Tephritidae were collected in the fruit of *Spondias purpurea* var. *amarillo*, also near Candelaria. Very light infestations of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, heavily parasitized by *Eretmocerus serius* Silv., were found in the vicinity of the following towns: Artemisia, Herradura, Las Mangas, Candelaria and Taco Taco. In addition to the afore-mentioned pests, the following species were also collected on the various species of citrus inspected: *Pachnaeus litus* (Germ.), *Pachnaeus* sp., *Lachnopus hispidus* (Gyll.), *Glyptogeraeus punctatissimus* (Boh.), *Geraeus penicellus* (Hbst.), *Centrinaespis* sp., *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, and *Toxoptera aurantii* (Fonsc.).

At Santa Cruz de los Pinos, a *Citrus sinensis* leaf was collected that bore several lesions, one of which contained an immature fruiting body. The appearance of the lesions, as well as of the fruiting body, suggested that the injury might have been caused by *Phoma citricarpa* McAlp. Up to the present time this disease was known to be no closer to the United States than Brazil.

MATANZAS PROVINCE

Inspection of this province was concentrated around Coliseo, Jovellanos, Limonar, Matanzas, and Torriente. Although it was only possible to inspect five properties, included among these was the largest finca in Matanzas Province, well known throughout Cuba for the fine quality of citrus fruit produced. The citrus trees on this finca, which was located at Torriente, were still bearing about 2,000,000 ripe sweet oranges. Although no specimens of either *Gonodonta nutrix* (Cram.), or fruitflies of major economic importance were observed or collected in this area, five adults of *Acrotaenia testudinea* Loew were collected while resting on *Citrus sinensis* leaves.

At Limonar, 2 males and a female of *Anastrepha interrupta* Stone, a previously unrecorded species for Cuba, were collected while resting on *C. sinensis* leaves. In addition, one specimen of *Acrotaenia testudinea* Lw. was collected in the same grove. Very light infestations of heavily parasitized *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, were found at all localities inspected throughout the province.

Other species collected on citrus included *Pachnaeus litus* (Germ.), *Lachnopus* sp., *Glyptogeraeus punctatissimus* (Boh.), *Papilio* sp., *Clastoptera stolida* Uhler, and *Selenaspis articulatus* (Morg.). Of the leaf eating weevils, *Lachnopus* sp., was most frequently observed and collected.

ORIENTE PROVINCE

During the course of the survey throughout Oriente, the following towns were visited: Bayamo, Caney, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, and Victoria de las Tunas. A total of 13 fincas and backyard properties were inspected at these widely separated localities. The only likely location at which foreign species of fruitflies might be introduced in this province was at Santiago de Cuba. Since there were no fruitfly hosts in the immediate vicinity of the docks and no citrus groves near the airport, all inspection work was confined to backyard properties surrounding the airport at Santiago de Cuba. Inspection was made of *Citrus aurantifolia, C. limonia, C. reticulata, C. sinensis, Melicocoa bijuga,* and *Psidium guajava* trees. Ripe fruits from a *Malpighia glabra* bush and an *Opuntia* sp. plant were cut and inspected. No species of fruitflies were collected, however.

About 10 kilometers from Santioga de Cuba, near the town of Caney, a large mango grove consisting of about 3,500 trees was located. One hundred trees of such mango varieties as amarillo, mamey, corazon, toledo, haden, and philipino were not only inspected but, in addition, 76 of the ripe mangoes were cut. A large citrus grove, consisting of sweet orange and tangerine trees still bearing ripe fruit, was also inspected near Holguin. Located within the confines of this grove were a number of mango trees of the varieties philipino, moro, and horticultura. Ripe oranges, tangerines, and mangoes of all three varieties were cut and inspected. Not only were there no species of fruitflies collected at either of these localities, but no fruitflies were taken anywhere in Oriente Province.

Light infestations of black fly were observed at Holguin, Santiago de Cuba Victoria de las Tunas, and Caney. Other pests collected included *Aphis medi-*

caginis Koch, *Icerya purchasi* (Mask.), *Unaspis citri* (Comst.), *Cyclocephala cubana* Chpn., *Lachnopus hispidus* (Gyll.), *L. vittatus* (Gyll.), *Lachnopus* sp., and *Pachnaeus litus* (Germ.).

CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

It was of prime importance that Camaguey Province be inspected as thoroughly as possible for the following reasons: (1) An international airport was established on the outskirts of the city of Camaguey and afforded excellent possibilities for the entry of foreign species of fruitflies; (2) the largest citrus grove inspected during the course of the survey was located at Sola; (3) one of the outstanding fincas in Cuba and well known for its outstanding citrus fruit was located at Ceballos; and (4) no thorough survey had previously been made throughout this province. As a result, inspection was made of seven properties located at or near the following towns: Camaguey, Ceballos, Ciego de Avila, Florida, Miramar, and Sola.

One adult of *Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* Sein was collected on the leaves of *Achras zapota* near Camaguey. There also were 30 larvae of this same species found in the fruit of *Spondias purpurea* at both Sola and Camaguey. One larva of *A. mombinpraeoptans* was found in the fruit of *Casimiroa edulis* at Sola. One specimen of *Acrotaenia testudinea* Loew was collected at each of the following localities: Camaguey, on mango leaves; Ceballos, on sweet orange leaves; and at Ciego de Avila, on *Spondias lutea* leaves. Specimens of *Xanthaciura insecta* (Loew), and *Acrotaenia spadix* Bates were collected at Camaguey on sweet orange and mango leaves respectively. The ripe fruit of *Citrus sinensis*, *C. grandis*, *C. reticulata*, *C. aurantifolia*, *Spondias purpurea*, *Casimiroa edulis*, *Achras zapota*, *Anacardium occidentale*, *Psidium guava*, and *Mangifera indica* varieties *philipino*, *macho*, *amarillo*, and *haden* were cut up and inspected for fruitfly larvae.

At Sola, although a few specimens of *Lachnopus sp*, and relatively many specimens of *Lachnopus hispidus* (Gyll.), were observed and collected, it was very evident that a heavy infestation of *Lachnopus vittatus* (Gyll.) was present. Many of the young, tender leaves on the citrus trees were almost entirely consumed by this species. This was the only locality in Cuba that a heavy infestation of *L. vittatus* was observed. In fact, only a total of three other specimens were collected at Ceballos and Ciego de Avila in Camaguey, and Victoria de las Tunas in Oriente.

Light infestations of black fly, were observed at and about Camaguey, Ceballos, Florida, and Sola. The only other Aleyrodid collected was *Dialeurodes citrifolia* (Morg.). Other species of citrus pests collected included *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, *Toxoptera aurantii* (Fonsc.), *Clastoptera stolida* Uhl., and *Acanalonia lineata* M. & B.

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

The survey throughout Santa Clara Province revealed few large citrus holdings as compared to those in the other provinces. Inspection was made of seven fincas and backyard properties located at or near Cienfuegos, Manacas, and Santa Clara. The airport at Santa Clara and the port of Cienfuegos appeared to be the most likely locations where the introduction of fruitflies might occur. There were, however, very few fruitfly hosts at either of these towns and scarcely any ripe fruit present. Only a very small amount of ripe fruit of *Spondias purpurea*, *Achras zapota*, *Annona muricata*, *C. sinensis*, and *mango* varieties *macho*, *amarillo*, and *haden* were available for inspection. No fruitflies were to be found in this province.

Included among the citrus pests collected in this province were *Dysdercus andreae* (L.), *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, *Toxoptera aurantii* (Fonsc.), *Unaspis citri* (Comst.), *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Mask.), and *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby.

ISLE OF PINES

Due to the large amount of grapefruit grown for export on the Isle of Pines, inspection of this island represented the most important phase of the survey. As a result, every important citrus grove and almost every grove on the island received a most thorough inspection. A total of 26 properties located at or near the following towns were surveyed: Columbia, La Seiba, Los Indios, McKinley, Nueva Gerona, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Fe, and Sierra de Cadallo.

Of the 41,971 citrus trees on all fincas visited, 1,191 of them were inspected. In addition to citrus, such trees as *Psidium guava*, *Spondias purpurea* and *Averrhoa carambola* were inspected and the available ripe fruit cut. These trees were situated near citrus groves, so if introduced fruitfly species were present, ideal conditions prevailed for their establishment.

During the course of the survey on the Isle of Pines, six fruitfly traps were suspended in *Citrus grandis*, *Eugenia jambos*, *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* trees. Only one specimen of *Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* Sein was collected from the traps suspended in the *E. jambos* tree. Another specimen of the same species was collected with a net while resting on grapefruit leaves at Santa Barbara. One specimen of *A. suspensa* Loew was also caught while resting on grapefruit leaves at Santa Fe. Seven of 15 fruit of *Spondias purpurea*, were found infested with 23 larvae of *A. mombinpraeoptans*, and 10 larvae of *A. suspensa* were collected in 3 of 24 guavas inspected.

The following coleoptera adults were collected very sparingly upon grapefruit leaves: *Lachnopus hispidus* (Gyll.), *Lachnopus* sp., and *Pachnaeus* sp.

Specimens of *Phyllophaga analis* Burm. and *P. imitatrix* Chpn. were collected while sweeping under citrus, mango, and guava trees. Other outstanding citrus pests collected were *Acanalonia servillei* Spin, *Aphis gossypii* Glov., *A. spiraecola* Patch, *Toxoptera aurantii* (Fonsc.), *Dialeurodes citrifolii* (Morg.), *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Mask.), and *Leptoglossus stigma* (Herbst.). *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby was recorded for the first time from the Isle of Pines from two localities. It was especially noticeable that all infestation of aphids, scale and aleyrodids were very light. The only two species of diseases collected were *Cephaleuros virescens* Kunze on sweet orange leaves and *Diaporthe citri* (Faw.) Wolf on grapefruit leaves.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

B. E. P. Q. 481, Revised — Effective August 10, 1950

VAPOR-HEAT TREATMENT APPROVED FOR CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES UNDER HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 13

In accordance with 7 CFR § 301.13–4 (*b*) of the regulations supplemental to Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 13, the following vapor-heat treatment is hereby designated as an administratively approved procedure that meets the requirements for the certification of papayas, bell peppers, Italian squash, and tomatoes for interstate movement from Hawaii:

Approved vapor-heat method of treatment.—In the approved vapor-heat treatment the fruit and vegetables are heated by saturated vapor at 110° F. which in condensing on the fruit and vegetables gives up its latent heat. This latent heat is essential in assuring mortality of eggs and larvae of the oriental fruitfly, the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly, and in raising the temperature of the fruit and vegetables evenly and quickly so as to prevent damage to the treated products. In applying the treatment the saturated vapor is accompanied by a fine water mist and air admixture. The fruit and vegetables are cooled immediately after treatment and no wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, may be used until after the treatment has been completed. Vapor-heat treatments are approved only if the vapor conditions within the heat treating room, the manner of stacking the boxes containing the fruit and vegetables in the room, and all other conditions affecting the efficiency of the treatment are satisfactory to the supervising inspector, to assure mortality of eggs and larvae of the oriental fruitfly, the Mediterranean fruitfly, and the melonfly.

In applying this treatment, in accordance with these principles, the temperature of the fruit and vegetables shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, within a period designated by the inspector, and shall be held at that level during the following 8¾ hours.

This treatment must be conducted in a heat-treating room approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of that Bureau, who at all times shall have access to the fruit and vegetables while they are undergoing treatment.

The Bureau will approve only those rooms which are properly constructed and adequately equipped to handle and treat the fruit or vegetables, at locations acceptable to the inspector in areas where required supervision can be fur-

nished. Hereafter no treating plant will be approved until it is equipped with a self-recording temperature and humidity indicator acceptable to the inspector.

All handling in Hawaii subsequent to treatment of fruits and vegetables intended for shipment elsewhere in the United States must be carried out to meet requirements of and under the supervision of the inspector.

All costs of treatment and prescribed post-treatment safeguards, other than the services of the supervising inspector, shall, as required by § 301.13–4 (*b*), be borne by the owner of the fruits or vegetables, or his representative.

In the tests and experiments so far conducted fruits and vegetables have not been injured and the results following treatment have been successful. It is, however, emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in using the approved method of treatment may result in injury to the fruit and vegetables treated. In approving this treatment the United States Department of Agriculure does not accept responsibility for fruit or vegetable injury.

The above treatment is in addition to any other procedure or practice that may be found to be desirable to condition or otherwise handle fruit or vegetables that may be offered for treatment.

This revision eliminates the previously specified 8-hour period during which the temperature of the fruits and vegetables are raised to the required temperature. Instead the length of this period may be designated by the inspector. This permits more flexibility to take advantage of recent experimental work showing that shortening this approach period increases the mortality of fruitflies and gives greater security from the treatment.

An additional safeguard deemed necessary to the effectiveness of this treatment is provided by requiring that hereafter treating plants must be equipped with self-recording temperature and humidity indicators before they are approved. Several other existing requirements have been rephrased in greater detail.

This approval shall be effective August 10, 1950.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.13–4 (b).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of August 1950.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

TERMINATION DATES SET FOR JAPANESE BEETLE RESTRICTIONS ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND CUT FLOWERS

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 21, 1950.

Restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the interstate movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers from areas designated as heavy infested with the Japanese beetle in notices issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under dates of June 14, 16, and July 6, 1950, are hereby revoked as follows:

For fruits and vegetables, except green corn, at the close of August 25, 1950.

For green corn and cut flowers—at the close of September 30, 1950.

Year round restrictions are effective under Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the movement of plant material and soil from the entire Japanese beetle regulated area. This comprises roughly the area bounded by Portland, Maine; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va., and Norfolk, Va.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 558, Revised — Effective July 19, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AUTHORIZING METHODS OF TREATING COTTONSEED AND MOVEMENT OF COTTONSEED FROM HEAVILY INFESTED AREA TO ANY DESTINATION UPON CERTAIN TREATMENT

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 (7 CFR 301.52), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in § 301.52–3 and § 301.52–4 (c) (1) and (2) of the regulations under such quarantine, the following revision of administrative instructions authorizing additional methods of treating cottonseed (7 CFR 301.52–4a; 14 F. R. 5733, 15 F. R. 840) is hereby adopted:

§ 301.52–4a *Administrative instructions authorizing methods of treating cottonseed and movement of cottonseed from heavily infested area to any destination upon certain treatment.*

(*a*) *Cottonseed from lightly infested area.*—For cottonseed originating in the counties of Andrews, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Brown, Callahan, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dawson, Dickens, Donley, Ector, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Reagan, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sterling, Stonewall, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Upton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Yoakum, *in Texas*, the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita, *in Oklahoma*, and the counties of Curry, Lea, Quay, and Roosevelt, *in New Mexico*, the required heat treatment incidental to certification may be accomplished at plants designated by the Chief of the Bureau as provided in § 301.52–5: *Provided*, That in lieu of the required heat treatment, methyl bromide fumigation under the supervision of an inspector may be substituted under the following exacting conditions:

(1) *Methyl bromide fumigation of sacked cottonseed.*—The seed shall be treated in an approved fumigation chamber with methyl bromide at a dosage of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for an exposure period of 24 hours. The seed shall be sacked and stacked on a floor rack which will allow circulation beneath the seed. The bulk temperature of the seed at the beginning of the fumigation shall be 60° F. or above. A circulating fan shall be operated for a period of 30 minutes after the introduction of the fumigant.

An approved fumigation chamber shall be one lined with sheet metal, with all openings fitted tightly against a double row of molded sponge rubber gasketing. Chambers with more than 100 cubic feet capacity shall have a combination circulating and venting system. Chambers of less than 100 cubic feet shall have a circulating fan. All chambers must pass a pressure test whereby the time lapse is more than 22 seconds for an internal pressure of 50 millimeters on a kerosene-filled open arm manometer to recede to 5 millimeter pressure.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation of bulk cottonseed in stationary chambers.*—(*i*) *Equipment.*—The fumigation chamber shall be cylindrical in shape, with walls and top made of sheet steel. All joints or seams must be gastight. It shall have a foundation and base of concrete. The chamber shall have a false floor raised at least 12 inches above the concrete bottom perforated by ¼-inch holes 4 inches apart in each direction. The floor joists shall be staggered so that free circulation of air beneath the floor can be obtained. It will be permissible to install a screw conveyor beneath the floor, protected by an inverted V-shaped tunnel, to remove cottonseed from the chamber. All entrances to the chamber, except the exit conveyor channel, must be provided with covers that can be clamped in place against sponge-rubber gaskets, or be sealed in some manner, to provide a gastight closure.

Each chamber must be provided with a circulatory system which can draw air from beneath the false floor and return it to the top of the chamber above the load line. This system can be contained entirely within the tank by boxing in the motor and blower on the floor near one wall, and running the return duct up the inside of the wall. If the blower and return duct are outside of the chamber the blower housing and all ducts must be gastight. The blower intake shall be connected to two lateral ducts, one across the center of each half of the bottom of the chamber. These ducts shall have four or five openings spaced

equidistant along their length, and adjusted so as to take in approximately equal portions of air at each opening. The duct may be buried in the concrete floor with only the risers opening above the level of the concrete, or it can be laid directly on the concrete surface.

The blower shall have sufficient capacity to establish air circulation through a full load of cottonseed within 10 minutes. (This fact will be determined by pressure readings above and below the load of cottonseed.) In experimental tests, a blower with a blade wheel 40 inches in diameter, run at 1,800 revolutions per minute, established air circulation in 8 minutes in a 54,580 cubic foot chamber through seed 40 feet deep. As near as can be determined, this blower had a rating of 6,000 to 8,000 cubic feet per minute at a static pressure of 10 inches.

The return duct shall be arranged so that the discharge can be diverted to the open air in order that the fumigant can be evacuated at the end of the exposure period.

(*ii*) *Dosage.*—The dosage of methyl bromide to be used in the case of all-metal cylindrical fumigation chambers shall be as follows:

Average seed temperature	Dosage rate (pounds per 1,000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
60° F. or above	4	24
	6	12
Below 60° F	5	24
	7.5	12

The dosage shall be introduced as a spray into the return duct at some point beyond the blower.

The circulatory system shall be operated at the beginning for a period to be designated by the inspector in charge.

(3) *Methyl bromide fumigation of bulk cottonseed in railway cars or vans.*—(*i*) *Equipment.*—All-metal freight cars or all-metal trucking vans will be acceptable as fumigation chambers. The floor of the car or van may be of wood of tight construction. The doors must be single doors and not over 7 feet in width. Sisal-kraft paper shall be used to cover wooden floors of cars or vans. Doors and other apertures must be sealed in a manner and with materials as required by the inspector.

Each railway car or trucking van shall be prepared so that air can be withdrawn from beneath the seed and returned to the space above the load. This shall be provided by a dispensable duct system made of 4-inch downspout perforated at 2 inch intervals on three sides, laid on the car floor. A portable blower with connecting tubular duct shall be attached to the duct system in the car long enough to provide the required circulation. This blower shall have a capacity of not less than 625 c. f. m. against 5 inch static pressure, and shall be of a design that can be made gastight. The intake side of the blower shall be connected with the duct outlet extended through a paper grain door (installed in the aperture of the regular door) by means of a 10-foot length of 6-inch spiral tubing. A 15-foot length of 8-inch spiral tube shall be connected to the exhaust side of blower to return the air to the space above the load.

(*ii*) *Dosage.*—The dosage of methyl bromide to be used in the case of all-metal railway cars or all-metal trucking vans shall be as follows:

Average seed temperature	Dosage rate (pounds per 1,000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
60° F. or above	7	24
Below 60° F	8	24

The dosage shall be introduced as a gas into the return duct at some point beyond the blower. The gas must be volatilized as it is introduced into the chamber in manner and method required by the inspector.

The railway car or trucking van shall be loaded in such manner as to leave a 2-foot air space above the seed.

(*b*) *Cottonseed from heavily infested area.*—Cottonseed located within heavily infested areas, as defined in § 301.52–2, which has been treated as provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (1) as a part of the continuous process of ginning and subsequently protected from contamination and in addition has been given, within the heavily infested area, any one of the following additional treatments in approved equipment under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner approved by him may be certified for movement to any destination.

(1) *Additional heat treatment.*—A second heat treatment shall be given with steam as the heating medium in an apparatus separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment. The mass temperature of the seed must be raised to at least 155° F. during an exposure period of 2 minutes. The exposure period is the length of time required for the seed to travel from point of entrance into the heater to the point where the temperature reading of the seed is taken beyond the exit of the heater. The heating apparatus must be so constructed as to apply an adequate amount of live steam to the seed promptly upon entrance into the apparatus, and radiated heat for the full length of the heating unit. The apparatus shall be constructed so as to assure a constant and uniform flow of cottonseed through the machine when in operation and equipped with devices which will stir the seed so as to expose each seed to both the introduced steam and radiated heat during the entire exposure period.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation of bulk or sacked cottonseed.*—As an alternative treatment, any type of methyl bromide fumigation authorized in subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3) or paragraph (a) of this section for certain counties in the lightly infested area may be employed as the additional treatment.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has made tests which show that methyl bromide fumigation of cottonseed does not affect its germination or processing qualities. It has not, however, had an opportunity to test seed under all conditions or from all areas. Those who elect to use this method of treatment are, therefore, hereby notified that no liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or any of its employees for damage to seed that might result from application of the treatment of cottonseed with methyl bromide.

(*c*) *Approval.*—All containers, equipment and apparatus for treatments under these instructions shall be approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Inspectors will approve only such containers, equipment and apparatus as are suitable and effective for the purpose. Any person contemplating the erection of equipment or the use of railway freight cars or trucking vans as fumigation chambers under these instructions should make application and submit plans of proposed structures for approval to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. After construction of fumigation chambers, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will require performance tests of the loaded chambers as shall be deemed necessary before final approval is granted. The use of all-metal railway cars or trucking vans as fumigation chambers is available to all shippers from the counties listed in paragraph (*a*) of this section, but utilization of this procedure will be governed by the trained and competent personnel available that can be assigned to the supervision of this type of fumigation. This provision definitely limits the number of shipping points that it will be possible to designate. Each individual railway car or trucking van must be approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine before loading with cottonseed to be fumigated. Certificates for movement of seed treated with methyl bromide will be refused if satisfactory fumigation has not been obtained in accordance with performance tests made of the loaded railway car, trucking van, or other approved fumigation chamber.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.52.)

These instructions shall become effective July 19, 1950, when they shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 558, effective June 11, 1948, as amended September 20, 1949, and February 16, 1950 (7 CFR 301.52–4a, as amended; 14 F. R. 5733, 15 F. R. 840).

These revised administrative instructions add the counties of Curry and Quay, New Mexico to the lightly infested area in which certain treatments may be applied as a means of securing certification for movement to any destination. Such treatments are not now authorized for use in these counties. The revision also authorizes a new method of fumigating bulk cottonseed in railway cars or trucking vans as a second treatment preliminary to certification for movement from the heavily infested area to any destination. The revision therefore

relieves restrictions heretofore imposed. It is important that shippers be afforded this relief at the earliest possible date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of the revision effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of July 1950.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 18, 1950, 8:51 a. m.; 15 F. R. 4576.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

B. E. P. Q. 546, 1st Rev. Effective August 14, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL AREAS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

These revised administrative instructions designate the States or parts of States into which the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants is prohibited or into which, with the exception of European black currants, they may be moved only when accompanied by control-area permits. These are the areas in which five-leaved pine is protected from infection with the white-pine blister rust disease, which is spread by gooseberry and currant plants, by removal of such plants in the vicinities of pine stands. The purposes of this revision are (1) to remove from control areas, thus lifting the requirement for control-area permits for interstate shipments of gooseberry and currant plants to shipping points therein, two townships in Sullivan County, New York, and to designate as control areas the shipping points in the townships of Deerpark, Orange County, and Shandaken, Ulster County, New York; (2) to add several shipping points to the designated control areas in Ohio; and (3) to make minor changes in the text and lists of shipping points for clarity and accuracy.

On April 5, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 1913), a notice of proposed rule making concerning a revision of administrative instructions relating to control areas (7 CFR 301.63–3a). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.63–3 of the regulations supplemental to the white-pine blister rust quarantine (7 CFR 301.63–3), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), administrative instructions are hereby adopted as follows:

§ 301.63–3 *Administrative instructions designating control areas.*—The States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are hereby designated in part or in their entirety as control areas, and the interstate movement to such control areas of gooseberry and currant plants, cuttings, and seeds is prohibited or regulated as provided hereinafter for each such State or part thereof.

California.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in California.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be

moved interstate without restriction into California, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN CALIFORNIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Alta	Feather Falls	Quincy
Arnold	Foresthill	Stirling City
Challenge	Georgetown	Westwood
Chester	Hayfork	
Downieville	McCloud	

Connecticut.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Connecticut.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Connecticut unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Entomologist, Box 1106, New Haven 4, Conn. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Delaware.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Delaware.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Delaware unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Plant Pathologist, State Board of Agriculture, Newark, Del. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Georgia.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Georgia.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Georgia, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN GEORGIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Aska	Harvest	Robertstown
Ayersville	Helen	Rolston
Baxter	Hemp	Roy
Blairsville	Hiawassee	Sarah
Blue Ridge	Higdons Store	Satolah
Cartecay	Hollywood	Sautee
Chatsworth	Hurst	Suches
Cherrylog	Jasper	Talking Rock
Cisco	Juno	Tallulah Falls
Clarkesville	Lakemont	Tallulah Lodge
Clayton	Leaf	Talona
Cleveland	Lewner	Tennga
Cornelia	Loving	Tiger
Crandall	Marblehill	Titus
Dahlonega	Margret	Toccoa
Dawsonville	Marion	Toccoa Falls
Demorest	Morganton	Tournapull
Dial	Mountain City	(R. Sta. Toccoa)
Diamond	Nacoochee	Tugalo
Dillard	Newport	Turnerville
East Ellijay	Oak Hill	Whitestone
Ellijay	Pike	Wiley
Emma	Pisgah	Youngcane
Eton	Presley	Young Harris
Gaddistown	Quill	
Habersham	Rabun Gap	

Idaho.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Idaho.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be

moved interstate without restriction into Idaho, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN IDAHO TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Avery	Greer	Orofino
Bovill	Harvard	Pierce
Calder	Hayden Lake	[2] Prichard
Clark Fork	Headquarters	Priest River
Clarkia	[2] Helmer	[2] Purdue
Coeur d'Alene	Hope	Rathdrum
Coolin	[2] Jaype	[2] Saint Joe
Deary	Kellogg	Saint Maries
Dent	Kingston	Samuels
Elk River	[2] Linfor	Sandpoint
Elmira	[2] MacArthur	Santa
[2] Emerald	Mullan	Spirit Lake
Emida	Murray	[2] Twin Lakes
Enaville	Naples	Wallace
Fernwood	[2] Neva	Weippe
[2] Grangemont	Nordman	

Maine.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maine.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction to the shipping points listed below. Interstate movement to all other shipping points in the State is prohibited.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MAINE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION

Addison	East Millinocket	La Grange
Air Force Base (Sta. Houlton)	Easton	Lambert Lake
	Eastport	Larrabee
Ashland	Eaton	Lille
Ayers	Flagstaff	Limestone
Bancroft	Forest City	Linneus
Baring	Forest Station	Long Pond
Beals	Fort Fairfield	Lubec
Benedicta	Fort Kent	Ludlow [2]
Blaine	Fort Kent Mills	Machias
Blanchard	Frenchville	Machiasport
Bowerbank	Grand Isle	Madawaska
Bridgewater	Grand Lake Stream	Mapleton
Brookton	Greenville	Mars Hill
Bucks Harbor	Greenville Junction	Masardis
Calais	Grindston	Meddybemps
Capens [2]	Grove	Medway
Caribou	Harrington	Millbridge
Carroll	Haynesville	Millinocket
Centerville	Hodgdon	Milltown (Ind. Sta. Calais)
Cherryfield	Holeb	
Chesuncook	Houlton	Monarda
Clayton Lake	Howland	Monson
Columbia Falls	Island Falls	Monticello
Cooper [2]	Jackman	Moose River
Crawford	Jackman Station	New Limerick
Crouseville	Jacksonville	New Sweden
Cutler	Jonesboro	North Amity
Danforth	Jonesport	North Bancroft
Deblois	Keegan	North East Carry
Dennysville	Kingman	North Lubec
Eagle Lake	Kingsbury	Oakfield
East Machias	Kokadjo	Ogontz

[2] No Post Office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MAINE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION—Continued

Onawa	Saint Agatha	Tarratine
Orient	Saint David	The Birches [3]
Oxbow	Saint Francis	Topsfield
Patten	Sebec Lake	Upper Frenchville
Pembroke	Seboeis	Van Buren
Perham	Selden	Vanceboro
Perry	Sheridan	Waite
Phair [3]	Sherman	Washburn
Plaisted	Sherman Mills	Wesley
Portage	Sherman Station	Westfield
Prentiss	Shin Pond	West Jonesport
Presque Isle	Shirley Mills	West Lubec
Princeton.	Sinclair	Weston
Quimby	Smyrna Mills	West Outlet [3]
Quoddy (Sta. Eastport)	Soldier Pond	West Pembroke
	South Bancroft	West Seboois
Read Beach	Spencer [3]	Whiting
Robbinston	Stacyville	Whitneyville
Robinsons	Starboard	Winterville
Rockwood	Steuben	Woodland
Roque Bluffs	Stockholm	Wytopitlock

Maryland.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Maryland, except that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MARYLAND FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Accident	Frostburg	Myersville
Baltimore	Fullerton	Oakland
Barton	Garrett Park	Oella
Berwyn	Glenarm	Oldtown
Bigpool	Grantsville	Parkton
Big Spring	Hancock	Phoenix
Bittinger	Hutton	Pikesville
Bloomington	Jennings	Rockville
Butler	Kingsville	Sang Run
Clear Spring	Kitzmiller	Shallmar
Cockeysville	Little Orleans	Smithsburg
College Park	Loch Raven	Steyer
Crellin	Lonaconing	Swanton
Deer Park	Long Green	Timonium
Derwood	Lutherville	Towson (Br. Baltimore)
Ellicott City	McDonogh	Upperco
Flint Stone	McHenry	Vindex
Fork	Mountain Lake Park	White Hall

Massachusetts.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Massachusetts.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Massachusetts, unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Michigan.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Michigan.

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[3] No Post Office.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Michigan, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the counties listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing 13, Mich. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN MICHIGAN FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Alcona	Houghton	Missaukee
Alger	Iosco	Montcalm
Allegan	Iron	Montmorency
Alpena	Kalkaska	Muskegon
Antrim	Kent	Newaygo
Baraga	Keweenaw	Oceana
Benzie	Lake	Ogemaw
Charlevoix	Leelanau	Ontonagon
Cheboygan	Luce	Oscoda
Chippewa	Mackinac	Otsego
Crawford	Manistee	Ottawa
Delta	Marquette	Presque Isle
Dickinson	Mason	Roscommon
Emmet	Mecosta	Schoolcraft
Gogebic	Menominee	Wexford
Grand Traverse		

Minnesota.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Minnesota.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Minnesota, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the counties listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Aitkin	Clearwater	Kanabec
Becker	Cook	Koochiching
Beltrami	Crow Wing	Lake
Carlton	Hubbard	Mahnomen
Cass	Isanti	Pine
Chisago	Itasca	St. Louis

Montana.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Montana.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Montana, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN MONTANA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Belton	Noxon	Troy
Deborgia	[4] Saltese	Warland
Haugan	[4] Smead	
Heron	[4] Taft	

New Hampshire.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in New Hampshire.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction to the shipping points listed below. Interstate movement to all other shipping points in the State is prohibited.

[4] No Post Office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANT, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION

Colebrook	North Stratford	Wenworth Location
Dixville Notch	Pittsburg	West Stewartstown
Errol	Stratford	

New Jersey.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in New Jersey.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into New Jersey, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW JERSEY TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Bevans	Lake Hopatcong	Ringwood
East Balles [5]	Lake Lookover [5]	Vernon
Flatbrookville	Layton	Wallpack Center
Glenwood	McAfee	Wanaque
Green Pond	Mount Arlington	West Milford
Haskell	Newfoundland	
Hewitt	Oak Ridge	

New York.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in New York.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into New York, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW YORK TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Accord	Blue Mountain Lake	Clemons
Acuny (Br. Plattsburg)	Blue Ridge	Cleverdale
Adirondack	Boiceville	Cliff Haven [5]
Alder Creek	Bolton	Clintonville
Allaben	Bolton Landing	Cochecton
Alligerville	Bombay	Cochecton Center
Altona	Boonville	Cold Brook
Argyle	Brainardsville	Colton
Ashokan	Brandreth	Comstock
Athol	Brantingham	Conifer
Atwell	Brant Lake	Conklingville [5]
Ausable Chasm	Brasher Falls	Constable
Au Sable Forks	Broadalbin	Constableville
Ava	Brushton	Copenhagen
Bakers Mills	Burke	Coreys
Ballston Lake	Burlingham	Corinth
Ballston Spa	Burnt Hills	Cossayuna
Bangor	Cadyville	Cottekill
Barnes Corners	Cambridge	Cragsmoor
Barneveld	Canada Lake	Cranberry Lake
Barryville	Caroga Lake	Craterclub
Bearsville	Castorland	Creek Locks
Beaver Falls	Champlain	Croghan
Beaver River	Chateaugay	Crown Point
Big Indian	Chazy	Crown Point Center
Big Moose	Chestertown	Cuddebackville
Binnewater	Chichester	Dairyland [5]
Bloomingburg	Childwold	Dannemora
Bloomingdale	Chilson	Darts
Bloomington	Churubusco	Deerland
Blossvale	Clayburg	Deer River

[5] No Post Office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW YORK TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED—Continued

Degrasse
Denmark
Diamond Point
Dickinson Center
Dolgeville
Dresden Station
Duane
Eagle Bay
Eagle Nest
East Greenwich
Eddyville
Edinburg
Edwards
Eldred
Elizabethtown
Ellenburg
Ellenburg Center
Ellenburg Depot
Ellenville
Elnora
Essex
Faust
Fine
Florence
Forest
Forestport
Fort Ann
Fort Covington
Fort Edward
Fort Jackson
Fort Miller
Fort Ticonderoga
Fosterdale
Gabriels
Galway
Gansevoort (Saratoga County)
Garnet Lake
Glasco
Glenburnie
Glenfield
Glenford
Glen Island
Glen Lake [6]
Glens Falls
Glen Spey
Gloversville
Godeffroy
Grant
Granville
Gravesville
Greenfield Center
Greenfield Park
Greenwich
Greig
Hadley
Hague
Hampton
Hannawa Falls
Harrisville
Hartford
Hartwood
Hawkeye
Helena
Higgins Bay
High Falls
Highland Lake
Highmount (Grand Hotel)
Highview
Hinckley
Hoffmeister
Hogansburg
Holland Patent
Hopkinton
Hotel Champlain
Hudson Falls
Huguenot
Huletts Landing
Hunter Lake
Hurley
Indian Lake
Inlet
Inman [6]
Irona
Jay
Johnsburg
Johnstown
Jonesville
Kattskill Bay
Keene
Keene Valley
Keeseville
Kerhonkson
Krumville
Kyserike
Lackawack
Lake Clear
Lake Clear Junction
Lake George
Lake Hill
Lake Huntington
Lake Katrine
Lake Kushaqua
Lake Luzerne
Lake Placid
Lake Placid Club
Lake Pleasant
Lawrenceville
Lee Center
Lewis
Long Lake
Loon Lake
Lowville
Lyon Mountain
Lyons Falls
McKeever
Malden-on-Hudson
Malone
Martinsburg
Mayfield
Mechanicville
Merriewold
Merrill
Middle Falls
Middle Granville
Middle Grove
Minerva
Mineville
Moffitsville [6]
Mohonk Lake
Moira
Montela [6]
Moody
Mooers
Mooers Forks
Moriah
Moriah Center
Morrisonville
Mountain View
Mount Arab [6]
Mount McGregor
Mount Marion
Mount Pleasant
Mount Tremper (The Corners)
Napanoch
Narrowsburg
Nehasane
New Bremen
Newcomb
New Russia
Newton Falls
Nicholville
Norfolk
North Bangor
North Creek
North Granville
North Hudson
North Lawrence
North River
North Stockholm
Northville
North Western
Ohio
Old Forge
Olivebridge
Olmstedville
Onchiota
Osceola
Oswegatchie
Otter Lake
Owls Head
Palmer
Paradox
Parishville
Paul Smiths
Peasleeville
Peru
Phillipsport
Phoenicia
Piercefield
Pilot Knob
Pine Hill
Piseco
Plattsburg
Poland

[6] No Post Office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW YORK TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED—Continued

Pond Eddy
Porter Corners
Port Henry
Port Jervis
Port Kent
Port Leyden
Pottersville
Prospect
Putnam Station
Rainbow Lake
Raquette Lake
Ray Brook
Raymondville
Redford
Remsen
Rexford
Rio
Riparius
Riverview
Rock City Falls
Roosa Gap
Rosendale
Round Lake
Rouses Point
Ruby
Russell
Sabael
Sabattis
Sabbath Day Point
Sacandaga
Saint Huberts
Saint Josephs
Saint Regis Falls
Salem
Salisbury
Salisbury Center
Samsonville
Santa Clara
Saranac
Saranac Inn
Saranac Lake
Saratoga Springs
Saugerties
Schroon Lake
Schuyler Falls
Schuylerville
Severance
Shady
Shandaken
Shokan
Shushan
Silver Bay
Smiths Basin
South Colton
South Hartford
South Schroon
Sparrow Bush
Speculator
Spring Glen
Standish
Starlake
Stillwater
Stone Ridge
Stony Creek
Stratford
Summitville
Sunmount
Swastika
Taberg
Tahawus
Ten Mile River
The Glen
Thendara
Thomson
Thurman
Ticonderoga
Tillson
Trudeau
Truthville
Tupper Lake
Turin
Tusten
Upper Jay
Upper Saint Regis
Ushers
Valcour
Vermontville
Victory Mills
Wadhams
Wanakena
Warrensburg
Waterford
Wawarsin
Wells
West Bangor
West Branch
Westbrookville
West Camp
West Chazy
Westdale
Westernville
West Granville Corners
West Hurley
West Leyden
Westport
West Shokan
West Stockholm
Wevertown
Whallonsburg
Whippleville
White Creek
Whiteface
Whitehall
Willow
Willsboro
Wilmington
Wilton
Winterton
Winthrop
Witherbee
Wittenberg
Woodgate
Woodland
Woodstock
Wurtsboro
Yulan

North Carolina.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in North Carolina.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into North Carolina, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the counties listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Alexander
Alleghany
Ashe
Avery
Buncombe
Burke
Caldwell
Cherokee
Clay
Cleveland
Graham
Haywood
Henderson
Jackson
McDowell
Macon
Madison
Mitchell
Polk
Rutherford
Surry
Swain
Transylvania
Watauga
Wilkes
Yadkin
Yancey

Ohio.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Ohio.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Ohio, except that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN OHIO FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Adelphi	Fredericktown	Marietta
Athens	Fresno	Nashville
Brecksville	Gambier	Newark
Bremen	Gates Mills	New Marshfield
Burton	Germano	Perrysville
Carbondale	Glenmont	Rockbridge
Chagrin Falls	Greer [7]	Sherrodsville
Chardon	Keene	Stone Creek
Chillicothe	Kent	West Austintown [7]
Clark	Lancaster	Winona
Danville	Logan	Zaleski
Dellroy	Loudonville	Zanesfield

Oregon.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Oregon.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Oregon, except that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Agricultural Building, Salem., Oreg. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN OREGON FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Cave Junction	Kerby	Union Creek [7]
Colestin [7]	Murphy	Waters Creek [7]
Dryden	Oregon Caves	Wilderville
Galice [7]	Prospect	Wonder
Grants Pass	Selma	
Holland	Tiller	

Pennsylvania.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Pennsylvania.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Pennsylvania, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the counties listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, 410 Educational Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Bradford	Forest	Pike
Cameron	Fulton	Potter
Centre	Huntingdon	Susquehanna
Clarion	Jefferson	Tioga
Clearfield	Luzerne	Warren
Clinton	Lycoming	Wayne
Elk	Monroe	

Rhode Island.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Rhode Island.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Rhode Island unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Administrator, Division of Entomology

[7] No Post Office.

and Plant Industry, State House, Providence 2, R. I. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Tennessee.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Tennessee.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Tennessee, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN TENNESSEE TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Allardt
Archville
Armathwaite
Bakewell
Banner Springs
Belltown
Ben Stockton
Benton
Big Lick
Bluff City
Bridgeport
Bristol
Burrville
Butler [9]
Cades Cove [9]
Calderwood
Carderview
Catoosa [9]
Cedar Creek (R. Sta. Greeneville)
Chilhowee
Clarkrange
Coalfield
Cokercreek
Coleman [9]
Conasauga
Crosby
Crab Orchard
Crossville
Dayton
Dean
Deer Lodge
Delano
Del Rio
Doeville
Ducktown
East Jamestown
Elgin
Elizabethton
Elkmont (R. Sta. Sevierville)
Embreeville
Emory Gap
Epperson
Erwin
Evensville
Farner
Flag Pond
Flattop [9]
Frankfort [9]
French Broad
Gatlinburg
Gennett [9]
Glenmary
Grandview
Graysville
Grimsley
Hampton
Harriman
Hartford
Hebbertsburg [9]
Helenwood
Hendon
Holston Valley
Huntsville
Ironsburg [9]
Isabella
Jamestown
Kinzel Springs [9]
Lancing
Laurel Bloomery
Linary
Litton
Milligan College
Milo
Mountain City
Neva
New River
Nicks Creek
Norma
Oakdale
Ocoee
Oldfort
Oneida
Ozone
Peavine
Petros
Pigeon Forge (R. Sta. Sevierville)
Pikeville
Piney Flats
Pittman Center (R. Sta. Sevierville)
Rasar
Reliance
Roan Mountain
Robbins
Rock Creek [9]
Rockwood
Roslin
Rugby
Sale Creek
Servilla
Sevierville
Shady Valley
Shell Creek
Shirley
Shouns
Smoky Junction
South Holston Dam (R. Sta. Bristol)
Spring City
Sunbright
Tallassee
Tellico Plains
Townsend
Trade
Unicoi
Walland
Wartburg
Westel
Wetmore [9]
Winesap
Winfield
Winona
Wolf Creek

Vermont.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Vermont.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Vermont unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Forester, Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Montpelier, Vt. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Virginia.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Virginia.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Virginia, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below only when ac-

[9] No Post Office.

companied by control-area permits secured from the State Entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond 19, Va. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Albemarle	Franklin	Patrick
Alleghany	Frederick	Pulaski
Amherst	Giles	Rappahannock
Augusta	Grayson	Roanoke
Bath	Greene	Rockbridge
Bedford	Henry	Rockingham
Bland	Highland	Shenandoah
Botetourt	Madison	Smyth
Carroll	Montgomery	Warren
Craig	Nelson	Washington
Floyd	Page	Wythe

Washington.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Washington.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Washington, except that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the Supervisor of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infected distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN WASHINGTON FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

[10] Blueslide	[10] Lost Creek	Tiger
Colbert	Mead	Usk
Cusick	Metaline Falls	
Ione	[10] Ruby	

West Virginia.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in West Virginia.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into West Virginia, except that their interstate movement is prohibited to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN WEST VIRGINIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Abraham	Brandywine	Dunmore
Alvon	Brushy Run	Dunns
Anthony	Buckeye	East Beckley
Arbovale	Caldwell	Eccles
Assurance [11]	Camp Alleghany	Egeria
Athens	Camp Creek	Elgood
Auto	Capon Bridge	Ellison
Avis [11]	Capon Springs	Fabius
Baker	Cashmere	Fame
Ballard	Cass	Forest Hill
Ballengee	Cave	Fort Run
Bartow	Cherry Creek	Fort Seybert
Bass [11]	Cherry Run	Frankford
Beard	Clover Lick	Franklin
Beaver	Cool Ridge	Frost
Beckley	Crab Orchard	Gap Mills
Beeson	Cranberry	Ghent
Bellepoint	Crow	Glace
Berkeley Springs	Crumps Bottom	Glengary
Bloomery	Daniels	Glen Morgan
Blue Jay	Deer Run	Glen White
Boyer	Denmar	Grandview
Bozoo	Droop	Green Bank

[10] No Post Office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN WEST VIRGINIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED—Continued

Greenville
Hambleton
Harper
Hedgesville
Hendricks
High View
Hillsboro
Hinton
Hollywood
Hooks Mills
Huntersville
Indian Mills
Inkerman
Intermont
Jones Springs
Jumping Branch
Keenan
Kegley
Kirby
Kline
Lanark
Lashmeet
Lead Mine
Lehew
Lerona
Lewisburg
Lick Creek
Lindside
Lost City
Lost River
Lovern
McCreery [11]
Mabscott
MacArthur
Mandeville [11]
Marie
Marlinton
Mathias
Maxwelton
Milam
Mill Point
Minnehaha Springs
Moorefield
Mountview
Moyers
Mozer
Needmore
Neola
New
North Caldwell [11]
North Mountain
Norvell [11]
Oakland
Oakvale
Old Fields
Omps
Orchard
Organ Cave
Oswald
Parsons
Pemberton
Perry
Peterstown
Pettry
Pickaway
Piney View
Pinoak
Pipestem
Pluto
Price Hill
Princeton
Prosperity
Raleigh
Red Sulphur Springs
Renick
Ridge
Rio
Rock Camp
Rockoak
Ronceverte
Roxalia [11]
Ruddle
Saint George
Secondcreek
Seebert
Shady Spring
Skelton
Sleepy Creek
Smoke Hole
Spanishburg
Speedway
Sprague
Spring Creek
Stanaford
Stotlers Cross Roads
Streeter
Sugar Grove
Surveyor
Sweetsprings
True
Ungers Store
Union
Upper Tract
Vago
Waiteville
Wardensville
Warford [11]
Watoga
Wayside
White Sulphur Springs
Wickham [11]
Wikel
Willow Bend
Yellow Spring
Zenith

Wisconsin.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Wisconsin.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Wisconsin, except that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the counties listed below only when accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Entomologist, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wis. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN WISCONSIN FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Adams
Ashland
Barron
Bayfield
Burnett
Chippewa
Clark
Door
Douglas
Dunn
Eau Claire
Florence
Forest
Iron
Jackson
Juneau
Langlade
Lincoln
Marathon
Marinette
Monroe
Oconto
Oneida
Polk
Portage
Price
Rusk
Saint Croix
Sawyer
Shawano
Taylor
Vilas
Washburn
Waupaca
Waushara
Wood

[11] No Post Office.

REGULATED ARTICLES NOT AFFECTED BY THESE INSTRUCTIONS

(1) *Movement of five-leaved pines.*—As provided in § 301.63–5 (a), five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprised of the counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into these areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the continental United States outside of the areas described in the above paragraph, except that five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust may not be moved interstate anywhere within the continental United States except in accordance with § 301.63–9.

(2) *Movement of European black currants.*—As provided in § 301.63–5 (b), European black currant plants may be moved interstate without restriction into or between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. Interstate movement of such plants into or between any other States or the District of Columbia is prohibited except in accordance with § 301.63–9.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.63–3.)

The foregoing revised administrative instructions shall become effective on the 14th day of August 1950, and on that date shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 546, which was effective July 10, 1946 (7 CFR 301.63–3a).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of June 1950.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 10, 1950, 8:52 a. m.; 15 F. R. 4368.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, BUREAU OF FINANCE,
Washington 25, D. C., September 7, 1950.

DEAR POSTMASTER: There is transmitted herewith copy of the first-revision of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 546, effective August 14, 1950, consisting of administrative instructions issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with Quarantine Order No. 63 on account of the White-Pine Blister Rust.

Since your office has been added to the list of "shipping points" to which the movement of all gooseberry and currant plants is prohibited, steps should be taken to see that employees of your office are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the quarantine in order to prevent the acceptance of parcels containing plants, the movement of which is prohibited. See the enclosed Postal Bulletin notice of September 5, 1946.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

DR. JAMES A. BEAL TO HEAD U. S. D. A.'S FOREST INSECT WORK

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 17, 1950.

Dr. James A. Beal has been selected to head the United States Department of Agriculture's forest insect research and surveys, Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine announced today. Dr. Beal's appointment as leader of the Division of Forest Insect Investigations will become effective August 21.

A well-known authority on forest insects, Dr. Beal is returning to the Department from the Duke University School of Forestry where for the past 11 years he has taught forest entomology and conducted research on forest insect problems in the Southeast. He succeeds Dr. F. C. Craighead who retired from Government service last May after having served for 27 years as leader of the Division of Forest Insect Investigations. In his new position he will direct the Bureau's forest insect work which is carried on from headquarters at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., and at 11 field offices located in important forest regions throughout the country.

Dr. Beal was born at Clifty, Ark., May 30, 1898. He received his early education in the schools of Abington, Mass., and a B. S. degree in entomology from the University of Massachusetts in 1923. He took graduate work in forestry and entomology at Syracuse University, leading to the M. S. degree in 1925 and the Ph. D. in 1935. During parts of 1923 and 1924 he was employed as assistant entomologist by the Maine Forest Service and in 1926 joined the United States Department of Agriculture as entomologist in charge of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's forest insect laboratory at Asheville, N. C. From 1929 to 1934 he was stationed at the forest insect laboratory at Portland, Oreg. During the next 6 years was in charge of the Department's forest insect work at Fort Collins, Colo. He severed his connections with the Department in the fall of 1939 to join the faculty of the Duke School of Forestry. However, during the past six summers he has worked under temporary appointments with the Bureau in the Northeast, in Canada, and in the West.

Dr. Beal is married and has three children. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the American Forestry Association, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of Washington, the Entomological Society of Ontario, and the Wildlife Society. He is the author of a number of publications dealing with forest insects, including several on bark beetles in the East and West.

Mr. Hoyt announced that Donald E. Parker, assistant leader of the Division of Forest Insect Investigations for the past 3 years, will continue to serve in that capacity.

BULB AND PLANT IMPORTERS ADVISED OF CHANGES IN IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 18, 1950.

Importers expecting consignments of plants and bulbs should review the requirements of a recent amendment to plant import regulations, Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, reminded the horticultural trade today.

Mr. Hoyt pointed out that an amendment to section 13 of the nursery stock, plant, and seed regulations, approved March 16, 1950, became effective July 1. The revised rule requires that restricted plant material, including bulbs, from countries with official systems of inspection must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country of export stating (1) the country where the restricted plant material covered by the certificate was grown, (2) that it was grown on land where no golden nematode occurs, (3) that it has been thoroughly inspected by him, or under his direction, both during the growing season and at the time of packing, and was found, and believed to be, free from plant pests, (4) that it is free from all sand, soil, or earth, and (5) that only approved packing materials have been used.

When the material is from a country where the golden nematode is reported to occur, the certificate must in addition state the date of the most recent inspection of land on which the material was grown.

This amendment also requires that when restricted plant material was not produced in the country from which it is shipped to the United States, the certificate must be issued by an official in the country where such material was grown.

Each certificate or copy certificate accompanying fall shipments must contain this information.

These additional requirements were adopted to provide better protection from plant pests and especially to prevent further introduction into the United

States of the golden nematode of potatoes. Golden nematode cysts had been intercepted in over 30 lots of soil-contaminated plant material, including bulbs, arriving just prior to issuance of the amendment. The stricter requirements were therefore necessary to supplement Federal-State work now under way intended to eradicate or suppress an introduced infestation of the golden nematode on Long Island, N. Y., and to prevent its establishment elsewhere in the States.

Further, the growing season inspection provision is designed to provide additional protection against plant pests, such as virus and other diseases, not readily visible at the time of packing for export or upon arrival in the United States.

Bureau inspectors have been cautioned, when inspecting importations at the ports, to carefully check all certificates to make certain that the provisions of the new requirements are covered. Any discrepancies will be promptly brought to the attention of the certifying foreign officials, Mr. Hoyt said.

DR. HARVEY J. MacALONEY TO DIRECT UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST INSECT SURVEY ACTIVITIES

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 22, 1950.

Dr. Harvey J. MacAloney, with 25 years experience in the United States Department of Agriculture on various forest insect research and survey problems, has been selected to have immediate supervision over the forest insect survey, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau announced today. This is a new activity on the part of the Bureau, and is provided for under the Forest Pest Control Act, approved by Congress in 1947. Dr. MacAloney assumes his new duties September 27.

In his new position, Dr. MacAloney will assist the leader of the Bureau's Division of Forest Insect Investigations by directing the forest insect survey, an important phase of the work of that Division. This activity is carried on from headquarters at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., and at eight field offices located in important forest regions throughout the country. These offices are at Ft. Collins, Colo.; Berkeley, Calif.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Portland, Oreg.; Ogden, Utah; Milwaukee, Wis.; New Haven, Conn.; and Asheville, N. C.

The survey involves close cooperation between the Bureau and other Federal and State agencies as well as with private timberland owners. As survey leader, Dr. MacAloney will coordinate the work of these various agencies in their efforts to detect potentially dangerous infestations of forest insects in the early stages so that they may be controlled, where necessary, with the least expenditure of time, money, and effort.

Dr. MacAloney was born August 7, 1896, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, and attended public schools there. During World War I, he served from 1916–19 in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium. He received the B. S. degree in 1923, the M. S. degree in 1925, and the Ph. D. degree in 1929, all from the New York State College of Forestry, where he specialized in forest entomology and related subjects. He has been employed by the United States Department of Agriculture in forest insect research and survey work since 1925.

He was stationed at Amherst, Mass., from 1925–36, at New Haven, Conn., in 1937 and 1938, and at Milwaukee, Wis., from 1938–44. During these periods he was in charge of field stations from which forest insect research and survey activities on specific problems were conducted in the respective areas. He returned to the forest insect laboratory at New Haven in 1944, where he has headed the forest management phases of research work on the spruce budworm and has served as leader of forest insect survey work carried on in the New England area.

Dr. MacAloney is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and the Society of American Foresters.

B. E. P. Q. 375, 3d Revision

JUNE 27, 1950.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from material furnished by Mr. Boutros Bassili, Director General of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt. This included a summary in English and the French texts of Law No. 61 of 1946 and various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be considered as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian plant quarantine regulations, administered by the Plant Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, regulate the entry of plants, parts of plants, fruits (fresh or dried), vegetables, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, molds, bacteria, fungi, living stages of insects, wastes of natural silk, peat, soils, timber, wood, cotton samples for trade, cotton beddings and containers used for the transportation of prohibited products.

SUMMARY

GENERAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

1. General requirements for importations of plants and parts thereof including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., are as follows:

a. A phytosanitary certificate (see par. 5).

b. Import permit required in advance of exportation in all cases.

Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Kantara, Yamaillieh, Suez, Cairo and Shallal for entry of all agricultural consignments, nursery stock excepted.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

2. Importation into Egypt is prohibited for the following (by Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946) except as noted: (See par. 10)

a. Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants, parts of plants, ginned or unginned cotton and cottonseed (except as provided in par. 3).

b. Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*), Ambari Hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) all species of the Hibiscus family, plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds (with the exception of flowers and seeds of Hibiscus sabdariffa).

c. Grapevine plants (*Vitis* spp.) including cuttings, roots and leaves, whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.

d. Mango (*Mangifera indica*), fruits and seeds.

e. Sugarcane, plants, cuttings or seeds.

f. Earth, soil.

g. Living insects, in all stages.

h. Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.

i. Used containers (bags, boxes, cases, etc.) previously used in the packing and transportation of prohibited articles.

j. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions, and potatoes,

etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects or diseases listed (in order of September 11, 1946) (Tables 2 and 3 below).

k. Bird-lime in all forms. (Law No. 13 of April 14, 1922.)

l. Tobacco-seeds (*Nicotiana tabacum L.*) (Law No. 73 of July 3, 1933).

Importation Restricted

3. If the importation of the following materials is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is not in conformity with the provisions of the authorization, the importation is prohibited:

a. All kinds of plants and trees and parts thereof including fruit, seeds whether fresh or dried except those mentioned in Table (A) Law 61 June 12, 1946, listed in paragraph 2 (a) to (i) inclusive.

b. Silk worm: eggs, cocoon, and natural silk waste (see par. 17).

c. Honey-bees (*Apis mellifera*) (see par. 16).

d. Cotton-samples (Ginned) for commercial purposes, cotton beddings, cotton from Sudan, cotton and cottonseed in transit (see par. 11–16).

e. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects listed in Table No. 1 below, they have to be fumigated.

f. Hemp seeds (*Cannabis sativa*) must be rendered unviable before importation (see par. 15).

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER LAW 61 OF JUNE 12, 1946

Import Permit Required in Advance

4. A request for import license should be made to the Plant Quarantine Section at Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before order is placed abroad for any agricultural consignment (fruits, vegetables, seeds, living plants and parts thereof, etc.).

The application should indicate the kinds and the quantities of the consignments, the country of origin and shipping port.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

5. Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables and seed should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the Government of the country of origin as follows:

a. Fruits, vegetables and seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown.

b. Nursery Stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Fumigation Required

6. All consignments found infected with a pest which in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture can be effectively killed by fumigation should be thus treated by the Ministry at the expense of the consignee according to the method considered applicable.

Exceptionally, consignments arriving by parcel post of Sudan origin (Law 77 of May 1948) are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Consignments considered by the Ministry of Agriculture unsusceptible of an effective disinfection, and those which are infected with injurious pests not recorded in Egypt, are refused entry and should be re-exported within 7 days from date of the notification to the consignee. If not re-exported at the expiration of the period they will be destroyed without rights of indemnity to the owner.

Packing of Imported Consignments

7. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds, etc. proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, should be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

Note: Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum or polypodium (Osmundine). The use of branches, leaves, or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

Authorized Ports of Entry

8. Consignments subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be reshipped by sea at the expense of the consignee, to any port possessing sufficient equipment.

Note: Plants and parts thereof which are imported under a special permit should be imported through the custom house or parcel office at Alexandria. If these are imported to any other port, they should be reshipped immediately by air or sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

Prohibited Shipments Returned or Destroyed

9. Consignments from foreign countries who importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be re-exported within 10 days from the date of arrival; if at the expiration of that period re-exportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

Importation for Scientific Purposes Excepted

10. Any prohibited material imported for scientific purposes can be exceptionally allowed entry by a Ministerial order from the Minister of Agriculture.

Special Conditions for Entry

11. Cotton samples for commercial purposes:

a. Should be well ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.

b. No sample should exceed 2 kilos and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 grams each.

c. Cotton samples from Sudan, should be well packed with cloth inside and with strong paper outside.

d. Should be addressed to the consignee c/o the Plant Quarantine office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of entry.

e. In case of samples addressed to the consignee only, the Post Office, shall notify the owner either to authorized delivery to the Plant Quarantine office or to have them re-exported. If the cotton within the sample is found clearly divided every part should be regarded as a separate sample. In case the consignee objects to such action, the sample will be thoroughly mixed up by the representative of Plant Quarantine, a quantity of 2 kilos taken out and delivered to the consignee after fumigation.

f. When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 7 days will be destroyed without compensation.

Note: The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited however small the samples may be.

12. Cotton-wool (Manufactured) and Kapok: Admitted without fumigation.

13. Cotton-bedding: Including mattresses, bed-covers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:

a. The cotton should be well ginned and entirely free from cottonseed.

b. Disinfection is carried out at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at 120° C. for at least two hours. If disinfection in the steam sterilizers is proved impossible it can be carried out with vacuum fumigation at the Plant Quarantine Office. In both cases it is done at owner's expense and risk.

c. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port

of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.

14. Cotton and Cottonseed.

I. Permits for transit by air may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

a. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.

b. Transfer should take place only by aeroplanes in the same Airdrome.

c. Transit is limited to aeroplanes alone.

d. Consignments must not remain in Egyptian territory more than 10 days. They must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of parcels, date of re-exportation (exit) and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine Officials at the same Customs Office.

e. Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

II. In transit from one boat to another in Egyptian ports is subject to the following conditions:

Cotton

a. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transshipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:

1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
2. Approximate date of arrival.
3. Number of cotton bales and total weight.

b. As soon as the boat arrives, the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified so as that his representative may take steps to undertake his duty.

c. Cotton bales must be well pressed and well closed.

d. Transhipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. The bales in the lighter should be well covered by canvas to the satisfaction of the delegate of the Plant Quarantine Section.

Cottonseed

a. Transhipment of cottonseed is allowed only at Port Said or Suez ports.

b. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transshipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:

1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
2. Approximate date of arrival.
3. Number of cottonseed bags and total weight.

c. As soon as the boat arrives the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified to undertake his duty. Time of offloading must be previously fixed.

d. Cottonseed should be contained in well closed sacks.

e. Cottonseed is strictly forbidden to be landed on harbour quays.

f. Transshipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. In this latter case, the lighters after the completion of transshipment should be cleaned under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine Delegate and according to his directions.

g. Sweepings should either be collected and burnt or thrown in the sea.

h. Transhipment of cottonseed by rail is forbidden.

i. Cotton grown in Egypt is exempted of these restrictions.

III. Cottonseed from Sudan: Importation of cottonseed from Sudan for oil extraction is excepted from prohibited importation.

15. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), common, seeds of:

a. Authorization in advance.

b. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds had been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability.

(Decree Law No. 95 of June 18, 1931).

16. Honey bees:

a. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.

b. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate declaring the freedom of the bees and the apiary from which the bees are taken, from diseases.

c. Certificates should be approved by the Egyptian Diplomatic Authorities in the country of origin.

d. Bees should be free from natural or artificial combs.

17. Silk worm eggs:

a. Authorization in advance.

The application should indicate:

1. Name and address of applicant.
2. Name and address of exporter and destination of the consignment.
3. Quantity and race of eggs.
4. Whether importation is for trade or personal use. If for trade, the applicant should keep a record containing the names and addresses of his clients, and quantities sold for them.

All this will be under control of the Ministry.

b. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Plant Quarantine Section at Alexandria Customs.

c. A phytopathological certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring its freedom from hereditable diseases and the percentage of sterile eggs and foreign matter not to exceed 5 per cent of the net weight.

In addition it should be indicated in the certificate:

1. The name and address of the sender.
2. The name and address of the importer.
3. Total net weight of eggs.

d. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled, and sealed, declaring the race of the eggs, the colour of the cocoons and their origin as well as the net weight.

e. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be carried out by an expert official, who is allowed to take samples not to exceed 2 grams from each lot for the examination of power and percentage of hatching.

f. Refusal of any consignment or a part of a consignment may be due to:

1. Opposition to the above conditions.
2. Hereditable diseases.
3. Hatching of the eggs before delivery.

g. Refused consignments should be re-exported within 7 days notice. If the importer failed to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 7 days period, or if the consignment is not cleared from the customs before the end of March, the said consignments shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without any compensation.

18. Peat:

1. Must be free from soil and sand.
2. Bags, boxes and all other containers used in packing must be new.
3. Official certificate of freedom of country of origin from Foot and Mouth disease and Anthrax.

TABLE NO. 1

The following pests are considered curable, therefore shipments of plants and parts of plants, including fruits, vegetables, onions, potatoes, etc., found infested or infected by them at port of arrival must be fumigated as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture at the expense of the importer, except parcel post packages which are treated at the expense of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Art. 6)

Alphitobius spp.
Anobiidae, except wood-borers
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.)
Aonidiella lauri (Bouche)
Aspidiotus britannicus (Newst.)
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Sign.)
Aspidiotus cydoniae Comst.
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.)
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis Curt.
Asterolecanium pustulans (Ckll.)
Balaninus spp.
Batodes (Capua) *angustierana* (Haw.)
Bostrichidae—Egyptian genera only
Bruchidae
Buprestidae—Egyptian genera only
Cacoecia spp.
Calandra spp.
Camponotus spp.
Celerio (*Deilephila livornica* (Esp.)
Cerambycidae—Egyptian genera only
Ceroplastes spp.
Chionaspis euonymi Comst.
Chionaspis striata Newst.
Chrysomelidae
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.)
Chrysomphalus ficus Ashm.
Cleridae
Cnephasia spp.
Corcyra cephalonica Saint.
Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Mill.)
Cryptophagidae
Dermestidae
Drosophila melanogaster Mg.
Ephestia spp.
Empoasca spp.
Epidiaspis (*pyri*) *pyricola* (Del Guer.)
Eriophyes spp.
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.)
Eumerus amoenus Loew.
Euthalia garuda (Moore)
Galleria mellonella L.
Geometridae
Glyphodes unionalis (Hbn.)
Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.)
Histeridae
Icerya purchasi Mask.
Labidura raparia (Pallas)
Laemophloeus spp.
Lasioderma spp.
Latheticus oryzae Water.

Lathridiidae
Lecanium spp.
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.)
Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.)
Lepismidae
Lyctidae—Egyptian genera only
Macalla syrichtusalis (Wlkr.)
Murmidius ovalis Beck.
Mycetophagidae
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Nitidulidae
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)
Parlatoria blanchardi (Targ.)
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee)
Parlatoria pergandii Comst.
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis)
Phenacoccus hirsutus Green
Plodia spp.
Pseudococcus citri (Risso)
Pseudococcus filamentosus (Ckll.)
Pseudococcus (longispinus) adonidum (Linn.)
Pyralis spp.
Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.)
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.)
Saissetia oleae (Bern.)
Sitona spp.
Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.)
Tenebrio spp.
Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.)
Thrips tabaci Lind.
Tineidae—genera attacking wool
Tribolium spp.
Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain)
Tyroglyphus spp.
Virachola livia Klug.

TABLE NO. 2

The following pests have been declared injurious to plants and incurable, therefore any plants or agricultural products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival, shall be prohibited entry, and shall be re-exported within 10 days or destroyed at the expense of the importer. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Arts 3 and 6)

Insects

Aulacaspis pentagona (Targ.)
Aulacaspis rosae Bouche
Aulacaspis cinnamoni var. *mangiferae* Newst.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.)
Dacus oleae (Gmel.)
Lecanium acuminatum Sign.
Lonchaea aurea Macq.
Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)
Orthezia insignis Browne
Parlatoria zizyphus (Lucas)
Polychrosis botrana Schiff.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrh.)
Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.)
Pulvinaria psidii Mask.

Plant Diseases

Bacterium tumefaciens (E. F. Sm.)
Sphacelotheca sorghi (Lk.) Clinton

Eelworms

Heterodera spp.

TABLE NO. 3

The following pests are nonexistent in Egypt, therefore any shipments of plants or plant products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival shall be prohibited entry and either reexported or destroyed. (Law No. 61 of 1946)

Insects

Anarsia lineatella Zell.
Anobiidae—wood-borers only
Anthonomus spp.
Araecerus fasciculatus (Deg.)
Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.
Aspidiotus rapax Comst.
Aulonium spp.
Carpocapsa pomonella (L.)
Clysia ambiguella Hbn.
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.
Cryptorrhyncus mangiferae Fab.
Cynipae
Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.)
Eulecanium capreae Linn.
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)
Eurytomidae if plant pests
Grapholitha funebrana Treit.
Icerya seychellarum Westw.
Ips crosis
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (F.)
Laspeyresia spp.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)
Lonchaea aristella Beck.
Oryctes elegans Prall.
Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch.
Popillia japonica Newm.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)
Pseudococcus nipae (Mask.)
Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan
Rhyncites spp.
Stephanoderes hampei (Ferr.)
Tephritidae (Trypetidae)
Trioza burtoni Laing.

The following families of insects are included, except the Egyptian genera: Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Cossidae, and Lyctidae.

Mites

Eriophyes sheldoni Ewing
Paratetranychus pilosus (C. & F.)
Paratetranychus simplex (Banks)

PLANT DISEASES

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss.[12]
Bacillus amylovorus (E. F. Sm.)
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.
Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk.
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw.
Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. & Ev.
Phytomonas citri (Hasse) Doidge
Phytomonas syringae v. Hall.
Sclerotium cepivorum Berk.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.
Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr.
Urocystis cepulae Frost
Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint.
Venturia pyrina Aderh.
Virus diseases of potato.

EELWORMS

Tylenchus spp.

[12] Up to 10% of infected tubers are permitted entry.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS

AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS—ORDER NO. 43856; DATED AUGUST 18, 1950

In § 35.27 Plant quarantine, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1948, amend paragraph (*a*) to read as follows:

"(*a*) *Mailing restricted by.*—When any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof, is quarantined by order of the Secretary of Agriculture or by the authorized State plant pest official cooperating with the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to a plant disease or insect infestation, under or pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151 et seq.), or acts amendatory thereof, the acceptance for mailing from such quarantined State, Territory, or district, or portion thereof, into or through any unquarantined portion of such State, Territory, or district, or into or through any other State, Territory, or district, of any class of nursery stock, plants, plant products, or other articles, covered by such quarantine or regulatory order, shall be subject to the restrictions of that quarantine or order."

[Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of August 22, 1950.]

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1950, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Jesus Villareal	Nogales, Ariz	7 mangoes	$0.70
Jesusa Acosta	Brownsville, Tex	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Genoveva Gonzalez	do	2 apples and 1 pear	1.00
Ramon Leal	do	8 avocados with seed	1.00
Jesus Sandoval	do	do	3.00
Evila Valdez	do	1 mango	1.00
Hortencia Torres	do	do	1.00
Jose Landaverde	do	12 avocados and 5 mangoes	5.50
Teresa Fernandez	do	5 avocados with seed	2.00
Sabino Hernandez	do	7 avocados with seed	1.00
Jesusa M. Dimas	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Othon Gonzalez	do	8 bulbs and 3 cuttings	1.00
Leanor Ibarra	do	1 apple	1.00
Anastacia Garcia Ortez	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Jose Gonzales	Brownsville, Tex.	2 mangoes	$1.00
Othoniel Guerra	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Francisco Galindo	do	4 apples	1.00
Toribio Ozuna	Del Rio, Tex.	16 avocados	2.00
Nicholosa Gonzales	do	6 avocados	1.00
Evangelina Davila	Eagle Pass, Tex.	3 plants	1.00
Maria Gutierrez	do	14 plants	1.00
Guadelupe Acevedo	do	3 apples	1.00
Josephine Rodarte	do	6 avocado seeds	1.00
Maria Alderete	do	20 avocados and 5 plants	2.00
Isable Garcia	do	3 plants	1.00
Oscar Tijerina	do	2 avocados	1.00
Fred A. Lopez	do	102 avocados with seed	10.20
Maria Ann Bocanegra	do	3 avocados	1.00
Matilde Garza de Perez	do	10 avocados	1.00
Isidra Lopez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Pricilla Santos	do	1 quince	1.00
Susie G. Estrada	do	7 avocados and 1 plant	2.00
Maria Jimenez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Ernest W. Bartholomaei	do	11 pomegranates	2.00
Rosalbe C. Ramos	do	3 pears	1.00
Cruz Jaranillo Gonzales	do	2 avocados	1.00
Alberto Bustillos	do	7 avocados	1.00
Eusevia Roman	do	1 plant	1.00
Eleuterio Castanada	do	4 avocados	1.00
Carmen Ibarra	do	10 avocados	1.00
Mrs. R. Graden	do	7 plants	1.00
Maria de Sandoval	do	1 avocado seed and ¼ pound seed cotton.	1.00
Maria De Penolver	do	7 plants	1.00
Clifford Skelton	El Paso, Tex.	2 plants with soil	1.00
Guadalupe Valdez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Gilberta Encerrada	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Elvira de Urquiza	do	2 avocados	1.00
Manuel Chavez	do	do	1.00
Elena Salazar de Flores	do	8 avocados	2.00
Marcelino Garcia	do	3 pears	1.00
Serafia Solano	do	1 avocado	1.00
Jose Ortiz Rodriquez	do	do	1.00
Maria Huerta de Veles	do	do	1.00
Jose de la Luz Chavez	do	do	1.00
Sabino Muniz	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. F. O. Frigoyera	do	6 figs	1.00
Maria Morena	do	12 oranges	1.00
Ava Maria Rodriguez	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Lupe Cortez	do	do	1.00
Sierra de Guadalupe Reveles	do	3 oranges	1.00
Maria Rodriguez	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Elias Armendariz	do	20 avocados and 4 dozen limes	3.25
Higinio Vasquez	do	7 avocados with seed	1.75
Ignacia Chacon	do	5 avocados with seed	.75
Dolores Byar	do	40 sugarcane nodes	2.00
Mrs. Loreto Garcia	do	1 pear	1.00
Maria F. Acevido	do	3 plants	1.00
Manuela Guzman	do	3 apples	1.00
Mateo Reyes Flores	do	9 apples	1.00
Pablo Chavirio	do	2 avocados	1.00
Juan M. Flores	do	7 quince	1.00
Jose Juan Vasquez	do	2 apples	1.00
Leoner Loya	do	do	1.00
Isabel Aguilar	do	3 avocados	1.00
Paul J. Grimm	Hidalgo, Tex.	14 plants	1.40
Bruce Walters	do	11 plants	1.10
Alfredo Leal	do	2 oranges	1.00
T. L. Harmon	do	2 peaches	1.00
Mata Sabino	do	1 plant	1.00
Caldalaria Gonzales	do	do	1.00
Luis Areyzaga	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Pedro Hernandez	do	do	1.00
Augustina Casillas	do	do	1.00
Maria Garza de Gracia	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Paul Demmer	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Martinez de Roma	do	do	1.00
Sarah Valdez Havre	do	1 mango	1.00
John H. Morgan	do	10 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. Martinez de Garcia	do	3 plants	1.00
Maldonado Rijas	do	2 avocados and 1 plant	1.00
R. W. Hammel	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria L. Gonzalez	do	1 quince	1.00
L. A. Paynter	do	4 apples	1.00
Leopoldo Senchez G	do	do	1.00
Fidel Falcon	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Andres Garcia	do	13 pears	1.00
Mrs. W. B. Reeves	do	13 avocado seeds	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Doroteo Limas	Hildago, Tex	11 avocados with seed	$1.00
Doroteo Leyua	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Maria Hernandez	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. S. J. Gutierrez	Laredo, Tex	18 figs	1.00
Beatriz Salas de Chapa	do	5 avocados	1.00
Rodolfo Leija	do	do	1.00
Emma Rueda	do	do	1.00
Albina Alvarado	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria del Carmen Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Santiago Riojas	do	do	1.00
Francisco Leal Rendon	do	do	1.00
T. Morales	do	22 figs	1.00
Maria Montes	do	2 mangoes	1.00
J. R. Cortez	do	2 mango seeds	1.00
Lilo Alvavez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Trinidad Tinajero-Mancilla	do	do	1.00
Victoria Gomez Perez	do	do	1.00
Sarah Hinojosa	do	7 avocados with seed	1.00
Enrique Almonez	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Leonardo Alvarez	do	1 mango	1.00
Francisco Ramanos	do	do	1.00
Angela Salas	do	do	1.00
Mary T. Trevino	do	do	1.00
Opal Morano	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Antonio Fonesca	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Cesario M. Ramirez	do	9 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Luisa Tamez	do	1 orange, 1 avocado, and 3 avocado seeds.	1.00
Jesusa Benevides	do	8 plants and cuttings	1.00
Harry W. Fisher	do	4 mangoes, 2 avocados with seed, and 1/16 pound tree seed.	2.00
Ezequiel A. Hernandez	do	40 plants	4.00
Facunda Ojeda	do	17 plants and 1 apple	1.00
Gloria Ramirez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Clemente P. Leos	do	do	1.00
Atanacia de la Fuentes	do	6 peaches	1.00
C. A. Sweeney	do	4 plants	1.00
Jose Lopez	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Teodora M. de Rodriguez	do	2 plants	1.00
Emilio Salomon Cronfel	do	do	1.00
Anastacia V. Lopez	do	do	1.00
Porfirio Garcia	do	do	1.00
John E. Hale	do	5 avocado seeds	1.00
James Rizzo	do	1 plant	1.00
R. Tametta	do	do	1.00
Julia Leal de Gaitan	do	5 oranges	1.00
Angela Soliz	do	1 potted plant	1.00
Roberto Fernandez	do	4 peaches	1.00
Agripina Izaguirre	do	1 mango and 6 cuttings	2.00
Josepha Ramirez de Sanchez	do	5 plant cuttings and 12 fern plants	2.00
Juan Cerda	do	3 plants	1.00
Elena Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Ramon S. Valdez	do	16 guavas	1.00
Jose E. Gomez	do	18 avocados	3.00
Carlos Vasquez	do	2 apples and 1 orange	1.00
Altagracia Garcia Hernandez	do	5 plants and 1 sweet lime	1.00
Austreberto T. Recio	do	1 apple	1.00
Jose G. Duarte	do	5 oranges and 1 plant	1.00
Maria del Carmen L. Cortez	do	12 Irish potatoes	1.00
Maria Aguilar	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
E. E. Madiedo	do	5 bulbs	1.00
Manuela Vasquez de Garza	do	10 plants	2.00
Gilberto Araiza	do	6 avocados with seed	1.00
F. V. vda de Gonzales	do	do	1.00
Trinidad C. Baldina	do	do	1.00
Tomas Araiza	do	do	1.00
Refugio Rodriguez	do	7 apples	1.00
F. Perales	do	12 avocados with seed	1.80
Alice Navarro	do	9 plants	1.00
Eustolia Mercado	do	7 plants	1.00
Gonzalo Cervantes	do	4 guavas	1.00
Guadalupe V. de Ramirez	do	6 plants	1.00
Juanita Godines	do	3 cactus plants	1.00

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[13] Died Feb. 12, 1951.
[14] Died Oct. 20, 1950.

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